### *IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION*

*To ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regula - tions establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.*

*Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contami - nants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's* ***Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1 - 800 - 426 - 4791.***

*Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.*

*Immuno - compromised persons, such as person with cancer undergoing chemo - therapy, person who has undergone or - gan transplants, person with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/ CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the* ***Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1 - 800 - 426 - 4791.***

**City of Woodstock**
12453 Hwy 92
Woodstock, GA 30188

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*Annual*

# *WATER QUALITY* REPORT

***Reporting Year 2017***

*Presented By*

***City of Woodstock***

*12453 Highway 92*

*Woodstock, GA 30188*

The City of Woodstock Water System is pleased to report that your community's water met or exceeded all safety and quality standards set by the State of Georgia and EPA during the previous year.

This 2017 Water Quality Report provides our customers with detailed accounts of all the monitoring and testing results gathered from water quality testing during the previous year. Our employees are committed to providing you with safe, dependable, tap water on a year round basis and are proud to provide information. The City of Wood- stock has five groundwater treatment facilities as well as purchases water from Cobb County Marietta Water Authority and Cherokee County Water & Sewerage Authority. Please read this report carefully. If you have any questions please call the numbers listed below.

To receive a copy of this water quality report and for general questions:

Jeremy Parker – City of Woodstock
(770) 592-6000, extension 1710

The City Council meets the second and fourth Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m. The council meetings are held at 8534 Main Street, at the Chambers at City Center. The public is welcome at all meetings for any questions.

For source of water and/or laboratory questions:

Dwight Turner – Cherokee County Water & Sewerage Authority (770) 479-1813.

Karen Osborne – Cobb County – Marietta Water Authority (770) 514-5300.

## ***WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?***

The sources of Woodstock's purchased water are the Chattahoochee River, the Etowah River, and Lake Allatoona, and the treatment of these waters are provided by the Cobb County Marietta Water Authority and Cherokee County Water & Sewerage Authority. Cobb County Marietta Water Authority treats raw water from the Chattahoochee River at the Quarles Treatment Division and from Lake Allatoona at the Wyckoff Treatment Division. Treated water from these two facilities is then distributed through Cobb Marietta distribution system and connects to the City of Woodstock's distribution system.

Cherokee County Water & Sewerage Authority treats raw water from the Etowah River at the Etowah River Water Treatment Facility. Treated water from this facility is then distributed through the Cherokee distribution system and also connects to the City of Woodstock's distribution system.

The sources of Woodstock's produced water are five groundwater treatment facilities. The City of Woodstock treats raw groundwater from wells at these facilities. Treated water from these facilities connects directly into the City of Woodstock's distribution system.

Water received or produced by the City has met or exceeded all water safety and quality standards set by the state and federal agencies. Once the water is in the City's system, the City performs additional testing to ensure the water remains safe and of the highest quality.

### CONCERNING LEAD IN HOME PLUMBING

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at the customer's home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in their home's plumbing. If a customer is concerned about elevated lead levels in their home's water, they may wish to have the water tested. In order to ensure the lowest possible lead levels, the home's tap should be flushed for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water. Additional information is available from the EPA's ***Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.***

## ***SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT***

The Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority, Cherokee County Water & Sewerage Authority, and the Atlanta Regional Commission have completed a source water assessment, itemizing potential sources of water pollution to our surface drinking water supplies. In addition, the Georgia Environmental Protection Division has done a wellhead protection plan of our groundwater supply. A Source Water Assessment is a study and report which provides the following information:

- Identifies the area of land that contributes the raw water used for drinking water;
- Identifies potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies;
- Provides an understanding of the drinking water supply's susceptibility to contamination.

For more information on this project, visit the Source Water Assessment website at:

http://www.atlantaregional.org/ or you can request information by mail from:

ARC: Attn: Source Water Assessment
Environmental Planning Division
Atlanta Regional Commission
229 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30303

## WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE - CHEROKEE COUNTY WATER & SEWERAGE AUTHORITY

| Contaminant | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Detected Level | Range | Major Sources | Violation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Copper (1) | 2015 | ppb | AL=1,300 | 0 | 83 | 0-120 50 Samples | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. | NO |
| Fluoride (2) | 2017 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.71 | 0.68 - 0.75 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | NO |
| Lead (3) | 2015 | ppb | AL=15 | 0 | 2.5 | 0-8.1 50 Samples | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. | NO |
| Nitrate/Nitrite (4) | 2017 | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.29 | N/A | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. | NO |
| Chlorine | 2017 | ppm | 4 | N/A | 1.7 | 0.2 - 1.7 | Drinking water additive used for disinfection. | NO |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (5) | 2017 | NTU | TT=1 | 0 | 0.15 | 0.04 - 0.15 | Soil Runoff | NO |
| Coliform (6) | 2017 | % Pos. | 5% Pos. | 0% Pos. | 1% Pos. | N/A | Naturally present in the environment. | NO |
| E-coli | 2017 | 0% Pos. | 0% Pos. | 0% Pos. | 0% Pos. | N/A | Fecal matter from warm blooded animals. | NO |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) | 2017 | ppb | 80 | 0 | 53.4 | 15.6 - 58.9 | By-products of drinking water disinfection. | NO |
| HAAs (Haloacetic Acids) | 2017 | ppb | 60 | 0 | 30.1 | 14.4 - 40.0 | By-products of drinking water disinfection. | NO |
| **Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| TOC (Total Organic Carbon) | 2017 | ppm | TT | NA | 1.1 | 0.7 - 1.1 | Naturally present in the environment. | NO |

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes: (1) No sites exceed the Action Level (AL). (2) Fluoride is added to the drinking water to help in the prevention of dental cavities (caries) in children. (3) Of the 50 sites tested, none exceeded the Action Level (AL). (4) Nitrate and Nitrite are measure together. (5) Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration. The turbidity rule requires that 95% or more of monthly samples must be below 0.30 NTU. During the reporting year, 100% of all samples taken to measure turbidity met water quality standards. (6) One sample out of 130 was total coliform positive.

## WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE - COBB COUNTY-MARIETTA WATER AUTHORITY

| Contaminant | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Detected Level | Range | Major Sources | Violation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Flouride (1) | 2017 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.95 | 0.54 - 0.95 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth | NO |
| Lead (2) | 2017 | ppb | AL=15 | 0 | 2.1 | N/A | Corrosion of household plumbing systems | NO |
| Copper (3) | 2017 | ppm | AL=1.3 | 0 | 0.053 | N/A | Corrosion of household plumbing systems | NO |
| Niltrate/Niltrite (4) | 2017 | ppm | 10 | 10 | 1.2 | BDL - 1.2 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. | NO |
| **Notes:** (1) Fluoride is added to water to help in the prevention of dental cavities (caries) in children. (2) Of the 50 sites tested, 2 exceeded the action level. The next round of testing is due in 2020. (3) Of the 50 sites tested none exceeded the action level. The next round of testing is due in 2020. (4) Niltrate and Niltrite are measured together. | | | | | | | | |
| **Disinfection By-Products, By-Product Precursors and Disinfectant Residuals** | | | | | | | | |
| TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) Stage 2 | 2017 | ppb | 80 | 0 | 44.0[1] | 35.0 - 44.0 | By-products of drinking water disinfection. | NO |
| HAA5's (Haloacetic Acids) Stage 2 | 2017 | ppb | 60 | 0 | 23.0[1] | 18.0 - 23.0 | By-products of drinking water disinfection. | NO |
| TOC (Total Organic Carbon) | 2017 | ppm | TT | N/A | 1.8 | 1.00 - 1.80 | Decay of organic matter in the water withdrawn from sources such as lakes and streams. | NO |
| Chlorite | 2017 | ppm | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.33 | 0.09 - 0.33 | By-products of drinking water disinfection. | NO |
| Chlorine (Free) | 2017 | ppm | MRDL=4 | MRDLG=4 | 2.20 | 0.11 - 2.20 | Drinking water disinfectant. | NO |
| [1]The highest detected LRAA at Site 501 (Locational Running Annual Average). | | | | | | | | |
| **Turbidity NOTE: This contaminent is regulated by the average concentration over a period of a year.** | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (3) | 2017 | TT=1NTU<br>TT=percentage of samples <0.3 NTU | 0 | 0.12<br>100% | N/A<br>N/A | | Soil Runoff | NO |
| **Note:** Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. | | | | | | | | |

## WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE - CITY OF WOODSTOCK WATER

| Contaminant | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Detected Level | Range | Major Sources | Violation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Copper (1) | 2016 | ppb | AL=1.3 | 0 | 54.26 | 2.3-450.0-30 Samples | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. | NO |
| Lead (2) | 2016 | ppb | AL=15 | 0 | 1.21 | 0-9.1-30 Samples | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. | NO |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 2017 | % Pos. | 0% Pos. | 0% Pos. | 0% Pos. | N/A | Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as in indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. | NO |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) | 2017 | ppb | 80 | 0 | 57.11 | 32.7-79.61 | By-products of drinking water disinfection. | NO |
| HAAs (Haloacetic Acids) | 2017 | ppb | 60 | 0 | 30.70 | 20.99-46 | By-products of drinking water disinfection. | NO |

Water Quality Data Table Footnotes: (1) Of the 30 sites tested none exceeded the action level. (2) Of the 30 sites tested none exceeded the action level.

### WATER QUALITY DATA

These tables list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected by the Cherokee County Water and Sewerage Authority, the Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority, and the Woodstock Water System. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

### TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TABLES

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal); The level of a contaminent in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminents.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

BDL: Below Detected Limits.

NA: Not Applicable

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

ppb: (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm: (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

NTU (Nephelometic Turbidity Units): A measure of very small particulate matter in drinking water.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required treatment technique or process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### SUBSTANCES THAT COULD BE IN WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

***Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:***

**Microbial contaminants:** such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
**Inorganic contaminants:** such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
**Pesticides and Herbicides:** May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
**Organic chemical contaminants:** Includes synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
**Radioactive contaminants:** Can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits of contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.